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TRUSTEES CENSURED.

They Had No Authority to Call for the Rev. Allen's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The pastoral relations of Rev. Adolis Allen and the First Presbyterian Church were formally dissolved to-day at the meeting of the Washington Presbytery, called to take action in settling the trouble in the church growing out of the desire of the congregation that the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage occupy the pulpit at the morning as well as at the evening services. An agreement between the officials of the church and Mr. Allen was read, by which the latter now accepts the full salary for the contract term expiring Oct. 1, 1896 and immediately retires from the church. The report of the committee of three pastors and three laymen, which was unanimously adopted, severely criticises and condemns the action of the trustees in calling for Mr. Allen's resignation. It cites opinions of the Supreme Court and the deliverances of the General Presbyterian Assembly, showing that the trusteeships are purely secular offices and have no control over the spiritual welfare of the church which involves the choice of pastors. Accordingly, it was held that the ministers are solely responsible to the presbytery, and that the action of the trustees in going out of their jurisdiction to interfere with the pastor was "as much to their shame as the action of the session was to their commen-

H. H. HOLMES'S APPEAL.

Attorneys for the Murderer Before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania listened to arguments to-day on the motion of an appeal in the case of H. H. Holmes, convicted of the murder of B. F. Pitezel and under sentence of death. A full bench was present. District Attorney Graham and his assistant, Mr. Barlow, represented the State, and S P. Rotan appeared for Holmes. The latter claimed that the verdict from which an appeal is desired was contrary to the law and evidence. The specific points alleged were against the opening address of the district attorney, the admission of the evidence of Miss Yoke, the alleged wife of olmes, and the charge to the jury by Judge Arnold. District Attorney Graham replied. The court reserved decision.

Engineer and Fireman Hurt.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 3.-1 freight wreck occurred on the Norfolk Western road near Radford, at 4 o'clock this morning. Engineer Callahan is reported fatally injured and fireman Sidir langerously hurt. Others of the crew were slightly injured. The cause of the wreck was a landslide. Physicians from Kenove were sent to the scene.

Boston Hotels Condemned. BOSTON, Feb. 3. - Strong resolutions gainst the treatment of Bishop Arnett, of at Boston hotels last week, were assed at the weekly meeting of the Bapethodist and Presbyterian ministers JAMES EVERARD'S

Homeseekers' Excursions 'Alf and 'Alf

Genuine Old

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NEW YORKERS OPPOSE THE RECALL OF COMMANDER AND MRS. BOOTH.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and Other Distinguished Men Pay Tribute to the Salvation Army Leaders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-At a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall to-night it developed that many prominent people, as well as the rank and file of the Salvation Army, are opposed to the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth to England. Among those present were Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop E. G. Andrews, William E. Dodge, Rev. A. H. Bradford, Robert Fulton Cutting, Rev. Josiah Strong and thousands of others. They were all opposed to it and said so in as many words.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew acted as chairman of the meeting. He read a cablegram from Bramwell Booth to Mayor Strong explaining the object of Commander Ballington Booth's recall. The speaker said that the gathering was not for the purpose of taking issue with anything contained in the cablegram, "but to express our own views. No matter what London will think about it, the infant, which has grown large, is very much alive and liable to kick. We are here to-night," said Dr. Depew, "to pay tribute to the two leaders-General Booth and Commander Ballington Booth. To General Booth we say we fully recognize your power, the system you have, but about the recall of Commander Ballington and Mrs. Booth, we have this suggestion to make: leing 3,000 miles away, our customs are different, and we take leave to present a

petition and inquire, can they be replaced

by a stranger? "And there is another reason," continued Dr. Depew. "Commander and Mrs. Booth have become naturalized. I met them on an excursion steamer going to Europe a few years ago. The pleasure-seekers were in the first cabin, the ministers and schoolteachers in the second cabin. Mrs. Booth was in the second cabin and I suggested to the 'four hundred' in the first cabin-the fashionable crowd, who at the Grand Opera House are known as the crowned heads, because they wear diamond tiaras-that she be taken into the first cabin. They did so and they found Mrs. Booth a pure and intelligent woman, and she succeeded in converting the 'four hundred,' not to the Salvation Army, but to its uses and services world. They are part and party of the United States, and in their behalf we will assert the Monroe doctrine (laughter). We cannot surrender to a foreigner any of our territory, and in oder to avoid the greatest international trouble we suggest the appointment of a new commission or continue diplomatic correspondence for a few years at least, and we believe that nander and Mrs. Booth have not fulfilled their mission in the United States."

The cablegram to Mayor Strong, which Dr. Depew read, ran thus: Thanks for telegram. General Booth traveling in India. Change in command indicates no disapproval whatever, but confidence that leaders in states, like many others also changing this year, remains true to world purpose of the army. The General relies on American auxiliaries orably and heartily helping his son and daughter in carrying out their own declarations, and in their continued consecration to the whole world's salvation. Christ's love overcomes all side issues.

Mayor Strong said that he, like the othand attended the meeting to protest against the recall of Commander Ballington and Mrs. Booth, and to, if possible, add the dignity of his office to the movement set on foot. Bishop E. G. Andrews described the work alvation Army in this country, and applauded the magnificent work of the officers recalled to England by General Booth. The Rev. Dr. Strong, among other things, said that General Booth is the best British

BRAMWELL BOOTH, Chief of Staff."

general that has been recognized in America for the past 120 years. He, like Dr. Depew, was opposed to the transfer of the commander and his wife. William E. Dodge, after saying a few words in favor of Commander and Mrs. Booth and the Salvation Army, read letters from Frances Willard, Governor Rugg, of California, the St. Louis postmaster and

THE RESOLUTIONS. Rev. Dr. Bradford said that he hoped General Booth would rescind his order and allow our dear friends to remain. He also applauded Dr. Parkhurst's recent reform work in this city, and said that the Salvation Army had been organized as a result of General and Mrs. Booth's revolt at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. Bradford read the following resolutions, which were unanimously

"Citizens of New York and vicinity, representing many churches and phases of faith, as well as auxiliaries of the army, assembled in the Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of Feb. 3, adept the following minutes concerning the work of the Salva tion Army in the United States and th oposed removal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from this country: "The army .o-day is a vital force for ighteousness and one of the potent influ-

the kingdom of God in our land. It is reaching and uplifting multitudes whom the churches thus far have failed to reach; it is directing the attention of Christian people of the fact that often the social environment must be improved before the spiritual natures can be made receptive to the truth; and it is everywhere as evangelistic agency of mighty and extended power. We have gratefully observed the growth of the army and are devoutly thankful for the victories, many and great, which it has achieved. Its influence among us for the last few years has always been us for the last few years has always been on the side of temperance, social purity, righteous municipal and civic life; and it has ever regarded as its chief duty and privilege the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ to all classes and conditions

"We cannot fail to see that the wonderful expansion of the army is largely due to the remarkable comprehension of the needs and character of the people of this country possessed by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and their adaptability to the same. They came to New York comparatively unknown; they found the army small, divided and without influence. They paratively unknown; they found the army small, divided and without influence. They threw themselves heart and soul into the work; they became American citizens and identified themselves with American institutions. By their wisdom, fidelity and 'sweet reasonableness' they disarmed obstinate prejudices. They loved the American people and in return won the love of all without regard to creed or social distinction. They have been welcomed in our churches, and have preached the gospel in places high and low, in many of which it has seldom, if ever, been heard. The present success of the army in America is chiefly due to their wise and spiritual leadership. They have been personally trusted, and therefore wealth has been greatly given and co-operation heartily accorded, which cannot be but seriously affected by their withdrawal from the country.

"It is, therefore, with unfeigned surprise and sorrow that we have heard that Commander and Mrs. Booth have been recalled from the direction of the army in America. We do not wish to seem to dictate to the distinguished and justly honored General of the Salvation Army, but we do most earnetsly hope that he may see his way clear to reconsider his order. If he fully understood the unique position which Commander and Mrs. Booth occupy in this country, which no one not a resident can adequately appreciate, we tion which Commander and Mrs. Booth occupy in this country, which no one not a resident can adequately appreciate, we do not believe he would think it wise to transfer them to another field. Therefore, we earnestly urge, if consistent with the best interests of the whole work, that Commander and Mrs. Booh be allowed to remain in the position in which they have been so abundantly bissed by God: in abundantly blessed by God: which they have won the honor, gratitude and love of the American people, and have led on with inspiring zeal all the members of the army in their work of rescue."

RENTGEN AN IMITATOR.

His "New" Photographic System Discovered by Prof. Dolbear in '92.

BOSTON, Feb. 3 .- Prof. A. E. Dolbear, the noted physicist, of Tufts College, says regarding the recently published experiment in photographing by means of light of slow vibration, that as early as May, 1892, he (Dolbear) had performed many photographic experiments by the aid of the same agent as used by the German professor, Rentgen, and obtained results quite as remarkable. He had succeeded in photograhping through wood an inch thick by the ether waves set up by the simple sparking of a static electrical machine.

Professor Dolbear published the theory on which his remarkable results were based in the science department of a magazine, in April, 1894, under the heading "Electricity and Photo." In the course of this article the Professor said: "Since it has been shown that ether waves of all lengths have an electro-magnetic origin, it has been apparent that all the effects of light can be duplicated with sufficient electric apparatus. Lay a coin, like a half dollar, on a plate of glass and let a few sparks from an electric machine fall on it. Remove the coin and the glass surface will not appear to have been affected; but if breathed upon the image of the coin will at once be seen. and that it is really engraved on the glass is evident, for it cannot easily be rubbed off. If a piece of photographic paper takes off. If a piece of photographic paper takes the place of the glass it will have the imprint of the coin made upon it. It is not needful to have the sparks fall upon the coin, for if it be inclosed in a dark box, brought near to an electric machine, having short sparks passing between its knobs, ether waves set up by the latter sufficiently short to photographic surface, which may be developed afterward in the ordinary way. So it is actually possible to take a photograph of an object in absolute darkness with the ether waves set up by working an Professor Dolbear secured his results without the aid of a Crooke's tube, but simply by the separating of an ordinary

static electrical machine in the atmosphere and in perfect darkness. His method of procedure was as follows: A static machine whose spark represented somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 million vibrations a second, was placed on the top of his operating table. A five-pointed star of ron, measuring two inches from the tip to opposite tip and one-eighth inch in thickness, was placed in the middle of a plece of ordinary sensitized photographic paper, which, before being exposed, was a pinkish white, and in those relative positions were placed in the top drawer of the table and the drawer closed. The room was then rendered perfectly dark, and the electrical machine, after being placed so that the rays from the sparks would bear on the iron star beneath, was set to sparking and held a short distance from the table for two or three minutes. On examining the sensitive paper it was seen to have grown darker by exposure to the rays electrically set up by the machine and to bear a dim outline of the star. It was then developed in the ordinary way, and the details of the iron object were distinct-

NEW GOLD FIELD.

ly brought out.

A Hungry Prospector Strikes It Rich While Trailing a Deer.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 3.-A rich gold discovery is reported from Flint creek, in the Georgetown district. Nine weeks ago Samuel Snyder, a destitute and hungry prospector, trailed a deer over the hills and accidentally discovered a rich ledge, which he has been working since alone and in secret. He came to town a few days ago with thousands of dollars' worth of gold and the reports of men who have since inspected the property say that Snyder has a million dollars in sight, although his prospect hole is only about ten feet deep. The vein is only eight inches wide so far as developed, but is yellow with virgin gold. The report has caused a stampede into the new district.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

Offered for Sale by Descendants of the

Father of His Country. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Virginia Washington and Mary L. Washington, of Portsmouth, O., representing themselves as immediate descendants of George Washington, have written to the Secretary of the Interior, offering to sell to the government a number of relics of Washington. Among these is a snuff box presented to Jefferson by Washington, and later returned to the latter's heirs. The heirs call attention to their presentation of a sword and cane to longress about 1870, for which the latter body sent a letter of thanks, a copy of which is now sought on account of the loss

of the original. Joseph Cook's Health Shattered. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3.-Rev. Joseph of Boston, who recently returned rom Australia, is at the Sanatorium, Clifton Springs, suffering from an acute form of nervous prostration. He is nearly blind, owing to a weakness of the optic nerve. He will be taken to his cottage at Lake George eary in the spring, where it is hoped he

Strike Against a Cut in Wages. CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.-The bricklayers and hod carriers are all out here to-day on account of a cut from 5614 cents to 45 cents per hour for bricklayers. The strike affects only three hundred men, who are working now, but it will affect three thousand men if not adjusted before the build-

ing season opens. Return of Bishop Newman. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Among the passengers who arrived to-day by the Ward line steamer Yucatan was Bishop John P. New-man, who returns home after an extended nces which are hastening the coming of visit to Mexico.

GEN. HARRISON BRIEFLY BUT EX-PLICITLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

To Friends Who Sought to Promote His Nomination He Has Always Responded with an Emphatic "No."

HIS NAME MUST NOT BE USED

HAS BEEN TWICE HONORED BY THE PARTY, AND THAT IS ENOUGH.

A Graceful Expression of Thanks fo Courtesy and Kindness Received from Men of All Parties.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS . EXPRESS THEMSELVES ON THE LETTER.

Question as to Whether Allison, Mc-Kinley or Reed Will Now Be Indiana's Choice.

the Republican national convention which will meet in St. Louis next June, for yeswhich was addressed to Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State central committee, explicitly stating that his name must not be presented to the convention. This letter was addressed to Chairman Gowdy in light of the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the State committee, pledging the support of Indiana Republicans to the renomination and re-election of General Harrison as President of the United States. The announcement which General Harrison makes in his letter was not a surprise to his friends, for he has had no hesitancy in stating to them his position, but, nevertheless, there was a general expression of regret among prominent Republicans last night when it became known that the ex-President had publicly announced his determination. The hope had been general, as these Republicans stated, that General Harrison would accept a renomination if such should be the desire of the Republican

The letter which General Harrison sent t Chairman Gowdy is as follows:

"Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.: "In view of the resolutions passed by th State central committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that delegates to the national Republican convention are soc to be chosen in this State, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends. Hitherto I have declined to speak to his public upon thi matter, but scores of friends to whom have talked, and many scores more expression the substance of what I have since I left the White House that I have

felt a wish to return to it. "My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice national convention given me its indorse ment, and that is enough. I think the great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination I am grateful; and of that wider respect and kindness-breaking party lines-which have been shown me so many ways, I am profoundly apprecia

"I cannot consent that my name be precept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"Indianapolis, Feb. 3."

of criticising the present national administration has caused him to decline to talk on any topic of national politics and this has been construed, regardless of what his friends have said, that he would be a candidate before the next convention. Wherever he has gone, he has been plied with questions by overanxious reporters, but to all he has declined to say anything. Although Gen. Harrison's name has been constantly before the people as a presidential possibility, there had not been any official action taken by the Republican party to indicate that it was expected that his name would be before the convention until the recent organization of the State committee at the Denison House. At that time there was considerable talk of convention delegates and of the statements that had been made in a number of Democratic papers, emanating from the local correspondents, that the party in this State was not united for Mr. Harrison if he should become a candidate or should his name be presented to the St. Louis convention. In the minds of Republicans there has never been but one opinion in this State as to their choice for the presidency and this fact was emphasized by the resolution passed at the meeting of the committee, to which General Harrison refers in his letter. That resolution was as fol-

"Whereas, Many statements as to the attitude of some of the officers and members of this committee toward General Harrison have appeared, mostly in the Democratic press, which tend to cause an impression that there is opposition to Mr. Harrison his own State; and, Whereas, Such opposition does not exist,

and such report places the Republicans of Indiana in an unpleasant light away from home and is unjust to Mr. Harrison; there-"Resolved, After a full discussion and free individual expression upon the subject, that the officers and members of this committee, each for himself and jointly as the constituted party organization of the State. denounce all reports to the contrary as wholly false and unfounded, and hereby express the truest loyalty to General Harrison

President of the United States should he be-

come a candidate." Indiana has been conceded by all Republican presidential candidates to be a united Harrison State and there has not even been any talk of the probable second choice of the delegates. The possibility of Mr. Harrison refusing to allow his name to go before the convention had not even been considered in the arrangements for delegates to the convention, and all men

for delegates are strong Harrison men. This letter from General Harrison comes as a great surprise to most people, although to those who have carefully considered his actions in the past it is read-

ily seen that it is the logical ending of the course he has pursued. While he has been besieged in every city in which he has appeared for some expression on the question of the use of his name in the convention he has carefully avoided saying anything on the subject, but friends have, at different times, said that Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate. This State will now undoubtedly become a field for most active work on the part of the candidates.

whose names have thus far been mentioned

EXPRESSIONS OF REPUBLICANS.

How They Regard the Letter-Indiana's Probable Choice. The Journal obtained a number of ex-

pressions last night from Republicans as to the letter of General Harrison and the probable choice of Indiana, now that the ex-President's name will not go before the convention. Among these expressions are the followings

Hon. C. W. Fairbanks: "I regret it very much. The country would have been very much better off with Mr. Harrison nominated and elected. Indiana would unquestionably have sent a united and enthusiastic delegation to St. Louis for Harrison, but with Harrison out of the race it is impossible at this time to predict what the delegation is likely to do."

John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican State central committee: "I am sorry to hear of this letter. It will now be a race in this State that will be hotly contested. As far as I know, the State will

race in this State that will be hotly contested. As far as I know, the State will be almost evenly divided between Allison, Reed and McKinley. All three have strong friends in different parts of the State."

Justus C. Adams said: "This letter does not change Mr. Harrison's position in the least. He has never been in the position of a candidate for the office, but he could have been nominated by the mere force of his been nominated by the mere force of his character. I have recently traveled in the South and I find the sentiment there very strong for McKinley. As to the choice of Indiana, now, it is hard to tell. The sentiment is very strong for Allison, I think, on account of his kindly offices shown to Gen. Harrison and friends. I do not think Mr. Reed will have much strength in the State and dignified. President or not President, he

continue to remain the first citizen of Smiley N. Chambers: "It is no surprise to me. I have been expecting such a declaration, but until now there has really been little to call it out. I would be much better leased if the letter had not been written, ut now we must make the best of it W. H. Schmidt: "I am sorry Mr. Harrison has reached this conclusion. I think there is no man who could have been named by the Republican party who would have inspired confidence that Mr. Harrison's name would bring to the business men of the country. The mere fact that Mr. Harrison should be nominated for the presidency would cause a revival of business that noth ing else could bring out." R. O. Hawkins: "Mr. Schmidt has ex-

ressed my ideas on the subject, although e has not gone quite far enough. Mr. Harrison's name would carry with it a feeling of security in all matters as no other name Albert Wishard said: "General Harrison is more popular with the people of Indiana now than ever before. He is in all respects the most distinguished living citizen of America. His administration has passed into history, but it is proof of the fact that he was right on all public questions, and if the Republican party wins in the next presidential election it must take up the issues where he left off."
Ex-Judge McBride: "While I have heard the announcement with feeling of regret, it does not surprise me. General Harrison is the best-equipped man in the United States to-day for President, but he has nothing to gain and much to lose by another term. I think he has decided wisely

for himsel Hon. E. H. Nebeker: "I don't know that there is much to be said. I suppose General Harrison determined he did no care to make a canvass for the nomination and simply said so. "What will the Indiana delegation do the convention? "Oh, I suppose they will be about equally divided between McKinley and Allison Those from the eastern part of the State will be for McKinley. In the west I think they will favor Allison. There may be, here and there, a Reed man, but I think they will be about equally divided between McKinley and Allison.' "How will the announcement affect the

"It is too early to answer that question From now on I suppose there will be "Do you suppose there will be any inclina tion on the part of delegates to disregard "I could not say as to that, but I should think, with this letter staring them in the

presidential candidates?"

face, the delegates would begin to look about for another candidate." A TALK WITH DAN M. RANSDELL. General Harrison's Letter Precipi-

tated by the Resolutions. Daniel M. Ransdell has long been a close personal friend of General Harrison and was appointed marshal of the District of Columbia shortly after the inauguration Last night he said that he was not at all surprised, as he had known for a long time that General Harrison was averse to becoming a candidate. Mr. Ransdell said last night: "It was probably precipitated by the action of the State committee in passing resolutions last week. They virtually placed him before the country in the attitude of being an active candidate, it seems to me, and of course he could not remain in that position when he was not a candidate at General Harrison's natural reserve and all. He told me when I was in New York, his desire not to be placed in the attitude | two weeks ago, that he intended to write

"Is this announcement a surprise?" "It may be to the country at large, but to the General's personal friends, those who have known his views on the subject, it will not be. For several months I have suspected that he would refuse to enter the campaign. There is no reason why he should want the office again. There is no attraction in the office of President to a man who has spent one term in the White House. There the candle burns at both ends. General Harrison would be under the pecessity of enduring the great strain of forming a Cabinet and would experience all the unpleasant incidents of the formation of a new administration. As a private citizen he can enjoy the pleasures of life, free from the cares and responsibilities that attend the office of President. It is his desire to pass his life quietly in the practice of his profession. He wants to feel that he is his own man. 'What will the Indiana delegates to the national convention do? "I should think the delegates would take him at his word and consider that he means

'Who will they favor?' "I would not undertake to say." "In the event a demand should arise that the withdrawal be reconsidered, what would he the result "If there should be a demand in the convention that he take the nomination, my adgment is that he would accept. No man ever refused the presidency. If things should assume that shape, I think General Harrison would look upon it with regret."

just what he says.'

"How will the announcement affect th State campaign' "It would add strength to the ticket to have his name at the head, but I believe we will carry the State if another is chosen to be the candidate. Local enthusiasm would be greater, of course, and State pride would help swell the majority, but I believe we will carry the State-I have no doubt of it, in fact. I have said all along that Indiana would go Republican this year.' "How will it affect the status of other presidential candidates? "It is too early to undertake to make any prediction on that score. It will be some time before that question can be determined

accurately. NOT WARM FOR REED. Declined to Help Out Indiana Repub-

licans Two Years Ago. The question of which of the candidates will develop the most strength in this State was being discussed in many places last night. It was thought that Allison and McKinley would be the leaders here and that although Reed nas many friends, they will not forget the fact that he refused to help out in the campaign two years ago. In the Eleventh district Mr. Reed has many friends and it was thought that he could do more good there than any other speaker that could be sent. He was asked

to come, but gave little satisfaction to the committee. It was finally decided that perhaps he would come if the matter were laid before him personally. For this purpose H. P. Loveland, of Peru, was sent to Portland, Me., to see him. This entailed considerable expense, which was borne by the State committee and the local committees in the Flavonth district. WHY AMERICAN WAR SHIPS DID NOT committees in the Eleventh district. Mr. Loveland returned without any assurance that Mr. Reed would come. Later, when Mr. Reed was in Chicago, a number of tel-

and will support him to the last, with General Harrison out of the convention.

In the western part of the State the feeling for Allison is almost as strong as it is for McKinley in the eastern portion.

There Mr. Allison is looked upon as a safe, conservative man, whose record for

honesty and integrity is sufficient to war-

rant the confidence of anyone. It will be remembered that ex-Senator John J. In-

galls, when here a short time ago, said of Mr. Allison: "He is a man who has been in Congress forty years and is yet a poor man. His honesty has kept him so. He has had opportunities for years, while chairman of the appropriations committee where without violating the Decame

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Mr. Platt Thinks Harrison's Friends

Will Vote for Morton. NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel

when the news of General 'Harrison's

declination was brought to him. He had

retired for the night and sent down word

that he had nothing to say on the matter and did not want to be interviewed.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Re-

publican county committee, said: "Assum-

candidate, I think that General Harrison's

strength will undoubtedly go to Governor

Morton have been and are great friends

their relations while President and Vice

President, respectively, were the most amiable in the world; close friendship ex-

ists between them. At Minneapolis, in

1892, while I personally felt that an injus-

tion for Vice President to Mr. Reid,

am inclined to believe that if Governor

Morton had been placed on the ticket with

General Harrison the result might have

been different. I think that Governor Mor-

ton's candidacy will be greatly strengthened if General Harrison has declined to be

A dispatch from Albany says: Governor

Morton had retired when the news of Mr

Harrison's declination was received here.

Colonel Cole, the private secretary, said:

"We had not expected a public declination

although we were sure he would not be a

Senator Ellsworth said: "Mr. Morton

will profit by the retirement of Mr. Har-

Speaker Fish said: "There will be some

other retirements before the convention in

A special to the Morning Advertiser from

Albany says: Lieutenant Governor Saxton,

commenting on ex-President Harrison's declaration, said: "I cannot say I am sur-

prised at the declaration of General Har-

rison. I am pleased, because I earnestly

certain of the nomination. General Har-

rison and his friends are, or ought to be

friendly to the Governor. It was the New

York delegation which really nominated

Harrison for the Presidency in 1888, and

the candidacy of Morton for the Vice

Presidency in that year materially helped,

if it did not actually secure, the electoral

vote of this State for General Harrison

Many think Morton made Harrison Presi-

dent. If so, why should not Harrison re-

No Surprise at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The announce-

ment from General Harrison that he will

not permit his name to go before the next

national Republican convention contained in

the dispatches from Indianapolis did not

cause great surprise here, for it had been

openly stated in Washington that the an-

nouncement of his engagement to Mrs. Dim-

mick would be followed by a statement de-

clining to permit his name to go before the

convention. It could not be learned by whose

authority this statement had been made,

but it obtained very free circulation among

public men and others interested. General

Harrison, it is understood, was the choice

of the Indiana delegation in Congress for new presidential honors at the hands of the

Republican party. A great deal of interest

will now be manifested among the friends

of the various other candidates as to where

General Harrison's strength will be thrown.

The letter of the ex-President is looked on

here as a straightforward one, to be taken

seriously and without conditions of any sort.

Owing to the hour at which the news was

received here it was impossible to obtain

general expression of sentiment as to how

the announcement made by General Harri-

son would be received and the effect it

would have on the chances of the other can-

didates. Speaker Reed had retired to his

room at the hotel and refused to be dis-

last campaign, and who was a member of

city. Hon. John W. Foster, also a member

of the Harrison Cabinet, had retired, as had

also Mr. Michener, one of the General's friends and political adherents. Senator Alli-

son's residence was closed for the night.

Efforts to secure interviews with others

prominently interested in the presidential fortunes of Allison, Reed, McKinley and

Views of McKinley's Manager.

Hanna was shown the dispatch from In-

withdrawal of General Harrison from the

presidential race and was asked what ef-

fect the letter would have on the candidacy

of McKinley. "I cannot but regard the

withdrawal of General Harrison in the

most favorable light," said Mr. Hanna

Governor McKinley in Indiana. He has

long been very popular among the Republicans of that State, and the accessions

he will get there will certainly be a strong

addition to his forces in the central West. Of course, the other candidates are likely

to be represented in the Indiana delega-

tion, but it is my judgment that the senti-ment among the Republicans of that State is overwhelmingly for McKinley, and now

that General Harrison has refused to per-

port that would have been given to him will come to McKiniey."

General Alger's Views.

patch containing General Harrison's letter

of withdrawal, General Alger said: "I never

have believed that after the honors he re-

ceived twice at the hands of the party and

after the worry of two campaigns that he

would ever be a candidate again. I am not

surprised at the information contained in

"What bearing do you think it will have

upon the presidential struggle?"
"Well, it clears up the situation to some

extent. We know now who are the candi-

dates-Reed, Allison, Morton and McKinley

Senator Thomas W. Palmer declined to

talk, but being urged for an opinion, re-

plied: "Well, you can say that I'm in favor of Reed, Alger, McKinley, Allison or Mor-

Hon. J. B. Foraker's Views.

B. Foraker, when informed of the positive

declination of ex-President Harrison, said

"I never thought Harrison was a candidate

for the nomination in the ordinary sense of

such a candidacy. I am surprised, however,

that he seems to debar himself from accept-

ing the nomination should an emergency arise in which he might be desired by the convention. I think his declination strength-

ens McKinley's chances, as the States are

neighbors and are likely to have the same

His ailment is tonsilitis and he has not been

out of bed since Saturday, and is likely to be confined to his room for several days. George B. Cox, the local leader of the Re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.-Senator-elect J.

-and may the bast man win.'

DETROIT, Feb. 3.-After reading the dis-

strength o

because of the well-known

dianapolis this evening announcing the

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.-Hon. M. A.

Morton were unavailing.

President Harrison's Cabinet, was out of the

believe it will make Governor Morton r

nominated

favor of Mr. Morton

had been done in giving the nomina-

General Harrison and Governor

egrams were sent him by the State com-mittee and he was urged to stop in the Eleventh district and make a few speeches. He declined to render any assistance. Now his former friends are recalling this and it is extremely doubtful if he can even secure the delegates of the Eleventh district, which he might have nad for one Unconfirmed Story from London Regarding Contemplated Action of

FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

or two good speeches.

The sentiment for McKinley in the eastern part of the State is well known, in fact he is looked upon there almost as the candidate of the State by right. The glass and iron-working counties have especially felt the benefit of tariff legislation and will support him to the legislation TURKEY WAS TO BE AWED

Mr. Cleveland and His Cabinet.

AND INDEMNITY COLLECTED WITH

But Russia Objected to a Demonstration and Promised that the Sul-

tan Would Pay.

THE AID OF OUR NAVY,

SPEECH BY A. J. BALFOUR

mittee, where, without violating the Deca-logue, he could have amassed a fortune, but he still remains poor." PLEA FOR AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

> Senator Cullom's Armenian Resolution Not Approved by Continental

> > Powers-Massacre at Oorfa.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-A dispatch to the St. James Gazette to-day from Washington says that the correspondent of that paper allow his name to be used as a presidential has the highest authority for announcing that the entente beween Russia and Turkey is known at the State Department and that it has had a most important effect in modifying the plan the administration had prepared to compel Turkey to pay indemnity for the damage done to American property in Armenia. Continuing, the correspondent says that in spile of denials, he is able to assure the readers of his paper that a naval demonstration on the part of the war ships of the United States was prepared and that a Cabinet meeting approved the policy of bringing pressure to bear on Turkey. He also says that Secretary Olney entered into communication with Russia and Great Britain, asking them if they would oppose action of the United States against Turkey. Great Britain's reply, he says, was favorable, but, he adds, Russia informed Mr. Olney that she preferred there should be no naval demonstration at that time, as Ruesia was negotiating to bring about a restoration of order in Turkey, which country, Mr. M. E. De Kotzue, Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Mr. Olney, would pay any indemnity required. Therefore, still according to the corresondent of the St. James Gazette, the projected demonstration of United States war vessels in Turkish waters was

Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader in the House of Commons, spoke at Bristol tonight, confining himself mainly to hime politics. He declared that the government had done all in its power to prevent the Armenian horrors and that it had not prevented Russia from intervening. Russia, he said, had not been willing to undertake the duty. Mr. Balfour closed with an eloquent peroration in favor of an alliance between the two great Anglo-Saxon races. "What would Edmund Burke have thought," he asked, "had he been living now, to have seen our brethren across the Atlantic forgetful of all the ties of kindred? His eloquent voice would have been raised in pleading for the common language of governments and hearts. If we have no Burke either here or in America, I am well pursuaded that the generous sense of both great countries wil speak even without the mighty unpulse of his voice. If that be so, and if we be in alliance with America, we can carry out the duties which Providence has intrusted to us. I do not believe this empire need fear 'the menace of external foes. Still less do I believe that it has anything to fear from the menace of internal division." Mr. Balfour was greeted with prolonged cheers upon

the close of his speech. A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says: "Signs are not wanting that Senator Cullom's Armenian resolution is not altogether to the taste of some of the continental turbed. Senator Elkins, who was one of powers to whom it was practically ad-General Harrison's strong lieutenants in the dressed. It appears to be regarded as a new venture in foreign policy, proving America's desire to influence European affairs. The Pester Lloyd says that by lecturing the powers on the subject of a treaty she had nothing to do with America is meddling with what does not concern her."

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the British consul at Zeitoun confirms the report that the Zeltounlis have tortured, murdered and mutilated 230 Monammedan captives. The Times's correspondent also says that Lord Salisbury's speech on Armenia pleased the Sultan, who has ordered Costak Pasha, Turkish embassador in London, to express his acknowledg-

The Daily News this morning gives alleged trustworthy details of the massacres at Oorfa on Dec. 26, and also on Oct. 23, according to which 3,500 persons were killed. 1,500 having perished in the great Gregorian Church. Syrians and Catholics were spared. The walls of the city were filled with dead bodies. Foreigners, the dispatch says, were protected by a strong guard placed about the American premises.

The Chronicle (Liberal), in an editorial, welcomes Mr. Balfour's conciliatory and statesmanlike utterances on Russia and America. "Happily," says the Chronicle, "while Lord Salisbury whistles for the wind, Mr. Balfour casts oil upon the wa-

Christians Persecuted.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.-The first letter from the disturbed district in Turkey, under a January date, was received here to-day, It was written at Aintah, central Turkey, Jan. 2, and says that although no more mobs have been let loose, a purpose to utterly crush and destroy the people is unmistakably apparent. "Twenty-five of the principal Christians," says the writer, have been called to the government headquarters and questioned, and now they are in prison. What this means, those fam with Turkish methods can surmise." writer refers to the relief work which has already been begun, saying: "Aid from Eng-land and America is arriving and the work of relief for this city is well organized and most efficiently managed."

Fomenting Revolution.

BERLIN, Feb. 3 .- A special to the Frankfurter Zeltung from St. Petersburg says there are indications of revival of the revolutionary movement among the Armenians. It is added that secret Russian agents report that quantities of revolutionar pamphlets and proclamations printed in London have been sent to Armenia

Rev. Brooks's Call.

LONDON, Feb. 3 .- The report cabled here that the Rev. John A. Brooks, of Memphis, Tenn., had been called to the pastorate of Spurgeon's Tabernacle is not correct. The secretary of the tabernacle, talking the matter over to-day, said: "I am utterig at a loss to know whence the repor